

MEMORIAL ADDRESS AT HOLLYWOOD, 1911

Causes of the Conflict---Could and Should Have Been Avoided---Its Colossal Cost---"Tre Field of Fame."

In these views the Father of his Country had the hearty support of the vast majority of the people, and of the leaders of the people, while he lived and for half a century after his death. Madison, Hamilton. Monroe, Marshall, Andrew Jackson, Webster, Clay, Filimore, Pierce, Buchanan, John Bells, of Tennessee: Edward Everett, and thousands of others of the viest and best of the leaders of the people were obedient to the admonitions of Washington.

Most of the people of most of the fittles, and particularly the people of

That the Federal government, in 1861, had no power under the Constitution, by force and arms or otherwise, to coerce back into the Union a State which, by the act of a sovereign convention of its people, had withdrawn from the Union, is a proposition which, at that time, could hardly be regarded as debatable. It was a doctrine emphatically sanctioned by the action of the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, and had received the support of men of character and intelligence of all political parties, and of almost every shade of political opinion from the adequation of the Constitution down to Mr. Lincoln's declaration of war upon the secenced States in his call to arms of April 15, 1861.

Overwhelming proof of this statement can be produced. It has been presented by the lamented Beverley B. Munford in the priceless legacy he has siven his country in his book, entitled "Virginia's Attitude Towards Slavery and Secession," and he collated only a part of those proofs, though enough to amount to a demonstration.

Nowhere was this doctrine more strongly stated than by Mr. Seward, Mr. Lincoln's Secretary of State, in his official letter to Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister to Great Britain, on the 16th of April, 1801, in which, spraking authoritatively for Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Seward said:

"You will hardly be asked by responsible statemen abroad why has not the new administration already suppressed the revolution. Thirty-five days Washington.

Most of the people of most of the States, and particularly the people of Virginia and the border States.—Penn-feylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, and the majority of the citizens of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, to which may also be added North Carolina and Tennessee, whose people are entitled to a just pre-eminence in this regard—were devoted to the Union. They loved the Union with a fervor and loyalty which had become a dominant principle of their being.

But there came a generation which had not known Washington, and leaders of a new and a sectional prepaganda, who, collivious of the lessons of the fathers of the republic and reckless of consequences, were bent upon for-

emity the assemble of the early short of the citizens of the serious propies and short of the citizens of the means by which taled their ends, and whose eare not always short frittens so a campaign of actation and all vituperation was industrated. Boathern people were actained all income the citizens of the other chum of the civilized world, as as well as the citizens of the other chy had been malefactors, and my sectional projudices and wise to follow the leaders to that destructive end (anarchs). For these cases of the people of the sectional prejudices and wise to follow the leaders to that destructive end (anarchs). For these reasons he would not be disposed to reasons he would not be disposed to reasons he would not be disposed to reduce the seceding States to

Fifty Years Ago.

7-Skirmish at Great Falls, Va

which reunion will be hope under this administration other way than by a popular disavow tration which menced it. Fra

hoth of the war and of the administration which unnecessarily commenced it. Fraternity is the element of union; war the very element of disturbion."—"Virginia's Attitude Toward Secasion and Slavery," pp. 285-6.

Secretaries Wellea, Cameron, Smith, and Attorney-General Bates were equally emphatic.

The War of Coercion a Mistake, Even From the Standpoint of Mr. Lincoln His Party, and of the Northern States.

It is fairly deducible from the history of that unhappy condict, and the consequences which flowed from it, that it would have been wiser and, upon the whole, far better for the whole country—better for "the loyal North" as well as for "the loyal South," embracing the border States and North Carollina and Tennessee—if Mr. Lincoln had chosen the alternative of peace and refused to inaugurate civil war by sending a bostile fleet with supplies of munitions of war and provisions and man to streamthe the of peace and refused to inaugurate civil war by sending a hostile fleat with supplies of munitions of war and provisions and men to strengthen he garrison of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbor, and make its guns a menace to the people of that fated town, if he had followed the course advocated by Wendell Phillips, Edward Everett and numbers of his own Cabinet, and refused to inaugurate or prosecute a war of subjugation against seceeded Stales, lately members of the American Union, and acted in harmony with the views of Horace Greeley and other leaders of the highest position in the Republican, the Union and the Democratic parties in the loval North and allowed the seceding cotton States to "depart in peace."

The War Was a Mistake Even From the Point of View of the

the Point of View of the Northern States. This statement is powerfully

armed by the following considerations It must be conceded that, waiving the question of legal right, the only ay in which the respective merits of the alternatives between which Mr. Dipcoln and his administration had to

force, and no longer a Union of consent.

What I will now briefly point out is that the United States have paid an excessive price for this result. Considering the subject from the lowest plane, the economic point of view, the price paid for all that was accomplished by the war was enormous.

Let us see what the direct pecuniary cost was. Down to June 30, 1873, according to the official statement of Senator, then Secretary of the Treasury, John Sherman, the actual cost of the war to the Federal government in money had been, exclusive of pensions, \$5.782.509.715.78. (See Vol. 5, Senate document, second session of Forty-Sixth Congress.) Sixth Congress)

The report of the United States Co

year ended June 30, 1910, shows that to that date there had been paid out to the persions on account of the Civil War the sum of \$3.837.488.171.42. Total actual money cost of the war of coersion to the United States government to June 30, 1910, \$3.619.988.896.20.

About \$150.000.000 per annum are being paid on acagunt of such pensions, and this is to continue, possibly in steadily decreasing sums, for a half century to come. It would be a moderate estimate to capitalize, as of this date, the sum to be hereafter paid on account of pensions of that war at \$1.690.000.000, which gives as the total money cost of the war to the United States, as of the present year, \$1.1019.988.886.20. This is exclusive of interest paid on the national debt from June 20, 1879.

To this should be added the value of private property destroyed in the States which adhered to the Union, the damage to those States from the interruption of, and the diversion of labor from productive industries for four years, and the practical destruction of the merchant marine of the country—losses which it is impossible to exactly calculate, but which would not be overestimated at \$2,000,000.000. To this sum, aggregating over \$13, ann and General Trimb her Mathew Fontaine 900,000,000, exclusive of interest paid on the sational debt since June 30, 15 and 1 ackson, Joseph E. Leo interest paid wall Jackson, Joseph E. Leo interest paid by the state of the state

the Confederate South.

In this and other lands there have been attempts to create what have been sometimes called "temples" of fame." Let those hallowed precincts, so beautified and glorified, be forever known as "The Field of Fame," and be consecrated to the fadeless memorles of the Confederate South

ories of the Confederate South.

And thither, under the shade of lovely trees, and surrounded by beautiful flowers, which shall be planted there by loving hands, let each of the States whose soldiers fought under the states who were most illustrious in that great struggle.

Without being invidious and under Without being invidious, and under

permit me as a mere suggestion say that South Carolina should be resented there by her peerless Hamp-ton, and her modest, but brave and capable, Kershaw: Georgia, by her Alexander H. Stephens and her John B. Alexander H. Stephens and her John B. Gordon: Alabama, having also a rightful claim to Gordon, should place there a statue of her gallant Rodes and her great Admiral Raphael Semmes; Mississippi by her Stephen B. Lee and her Waithall; Louislana by her chivelric Beauregard and her Nichols, or what is left of him, for he lost a leg, an arm and a see iana by her chivelric Beauregard and her Nichols, or what is left of him, for he lost a leg, an arm and an eye in battle; Texas by Albert Sidney Johnston, who fell just as his country and the world were beginning to realize his greatness and his lofty genius, and by the dauntless Hood; Arkansas by her Van Dorn and her A. H. Garland; Tennessee by her splendid Bedford Forrest and Pat Cleburn; Kentucky by her John C. Breckinridge and John Morgan; North Carolina hy her beloved Zebulon B. Vance and her brilliant and lamented D. H. Hill, Hoke and Ramseur and Ranson; Missouri by her great-hearted sons, Sterling Price, and Marmaduke and Cockrell; Maryland, dear to the hearts of the Southern people, should be represented there by her beloved sons, Admiral Buchann and General Trimble; Virginia by

A The Times Pispatch GENEALOGICAL COLUMN

West Indian shells. She left influential relations in Glasgow.

Archibald (2) Taylor, youngest son of Robert (1) and Anne Roy Taylor (his second wife), married Frances Fielding Lewis, one of the three daughters of Fielding Lewis Weynnoke and Belle Farm, son of Warner Clady Gooch, nee Bowles, Fielding Lewis advised his son-in-law, Archibald Taylor, not to buy Warner Hall, as there were many who had hereditary Interest in it, and they would never realize that the old homestead was his. This letter, containing this sound, if unsentimental, advice, is also owned by Judge Taylor.

So Archibald Taylor remained at Belle Farm, which came to him through his wife, Frances F. Lewis. Belle Farm was a fascinating place. It always seemed older than other places, perhaps by reason of its solemn old cedar trees, the box bushes and the graves in the garden. The house was a veritable museum of priceless pictures, furniture, china and glass, and it was a blessed moment when Mrs. Fielding Lewis Taylor, its last and most lively mistress, took out her iswel box and displayed to wondering, if not envious, eyes her beautiful jewels Fielding Lewis, the father of Mrs. Taylor, was the scientific planter of his day. His portrait as the first president of the Virginia Agriculture Society, once hung at the Hale capital, and was placed by this society as a memorial of his great work of renovation of Virginia lands by lime, etc.

Belle Farm was left sto Fielding Lewis hother from Warner Hall was eventually sold out of the family, having fallen into much decay, and was finally burned during the ownership of Colin Clarke, Esq., but was soon rebuilt.

Archibald Taylor was a brilliant roung lawyer, and the late Mrs. Courrney Selden, of Sherwood, and also of blessed memory, used to tall of his cle gance and charm. He was her first cousin's husband. A lock of fair hair and an old mourning plu state that he died aged thirty-three. He had four sons. His edees son was Lieutenant-Colonel Fielding Lewis Taylor, confederate States Army, a graduate of Val

their three children's heads

and royal honors for them, their three children's heads their three children's heads fleur de lis for their arms, name "Enfant de le Roy" (old which has become in our tongue "Fountieroy."

It is said that the Fieldin from Remfelden, archduke off of Hapsburg, who dashed off land in the wars of an Eng perhaps Richard Coeur de Lioureated Earl of Denbigh. The Fielding was of the house Each of the married son hald and Frances Fielding ed their eldest son Field partly because of their id teem for Lieutenant-Coloncolor, who was mortally Crampton Gap.

Eleanor (Lady Gooch) all royal blood, but, after all, royal blood, but, after all, rare more than coronets," ar Virginians possessed them, respondence until the Civil Kept up with the brothes sisters of Robert Taylor (1) in Antigua. They were verunmarried and wealthy. To the Editor of the Ge Column:

In a February issue something in your Glouces history of the Claytons. An Russell and Elvira Claytof Kent were my great-grar would like to get the lind I can. At the time of the William Clayton (clerk of there seems to have bee grandchild, Elizabeth Arm

William Clayton (clerk of there seems to have bee grandchild, Elizabeth Arn sell, mentioned in his wil were two others, Elvira Armistead Russell, Jr. The ried Sallie Ann Meredith, c and had four chluren, oo Sarsh Clopton Russell, was She and her sisters were

Sarah Clopton Russell, w She and her sisters were know little of their f were no Russells reli-grandfather was an on great-grandfather an o great-grandfather sell (who married an A think or it has been through tradition can through tradition, ca (Continued ?